

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1892.

TO READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

A MISTY OUTLOOK.

Republicans are looking forward with great unconcern to the future action of the Democratic party. They await the change of National control with interest and with pleasing expectation. They are anxious to see the first move in the direction of redeeming the pledges of their victorious enemy, and the preliminary steps towards incorporating the salient features of the Chicago platform into the laws of the land.

The tariff, of course, is the most important question that calls aloud for attention. If the Democrats were all of one mind concerning this bothersome subject, we might have a clear notion of what is likely to happen. But they are not. This unfortunate circumstance shrouds all results in darkness. We know not what will happen. Democratic opinion in regard to the tariff has more hues and shades than the ordinary rainbow, and some of them taper off into the most meaningless and colorless ambiguity. Where spoils are the chief attraction, and the cardinal centre of desire, why should there be any definite conviction about anything else? Some minds have room only for one article of political faith. The soil is incapable of nurturing any interlocking thing that would divert attention from the main interest.

The differences of opinion among our Democratic friends in relation to the tariff are certain to create perplexity, and to make rough the way towards harmonious action. Some will be satisfied with nothing short of the most radical process in regard to the protective policy, and they are amiable bent on the ripping-up method. They see no virtue in anything that tends to modify the exterminating course, and moderation will not suit their violent fancies. Others are just a little less ferocious, and utter annihilation would be too severe for their more tender nerves. They have no great desire to take a sudden leap into darkness. They would rather drop a small light before. Another faction, with a very respectable following, counsel deliberate action, a sort of feeling one's way, of going slow, and not showing imprudent eagerness to be destructive at all once. They would arrive at the common end by careful degrees. Others, more cautious, more shrewd, perhaps, regardless of party pledges or promises that often live and die in platforms, indicate an anxious desire to wait, and to keep on waiting, and to put off as long as possible any important change. Such a course will not suit the aidant and determined rippers, who scorn cowardice and despise pithlessness.

The silver question is another thing that carries with it the seeds of vexation and solicitude. It represents all shades of opinion in the Democratic household. What will they do with it? The outlook is interesting, and the prospect in regard to white-metal legislation is far from being cheering to the Democratic heart.

And what about the State banks that want themselves recognized once more? Will our friends, in conformity with their platform, clear the ground for these? We shall see.

Strange devices will come to the surface, and some of them may get a foothold. Perhaps, after all the talk and bluster, threats and promises, we shall see the country plod on in the good old way, according to the safe and secure lines laid down by the Republican party. After some erratic things have been tried and found wanting, the dear people, gaining wisdom in the school of experience, will conclude that it is always best to hold fast only to that which is safe and good, and in complete accord with prospering conditions.

REPRODS THE NEW DAILY.

BRISTOL, PA., Dec. 14, '92.

TO READERS OF THE BRISTOL TIMES.

I notice, on different occasions, comments are made on service rendered by the Bristol Electric Light Co. in lighting the streets of Bristol, and charging for lights that do not burn. I see the editor of the Times advertises for a reporter, and I think he needs one, because he knows nothing of what he is writing in regard to our business as an Electric Light Co. I will state that all lights reported out are deducted from each month's bill, and that the Company give the Borough two street lights free, and also light the Town Hall and Council Chamber free of charge. Furthermore, I make a circuit of the town every night to see that the lights are burning and to replace those that are out with new ones. Now, Mr. Editor, please call on the Hon. Burgess and the members of Council and see for yourself that you are in the wrong. And as for lights burning in morning that is our business, not yours.

C. S. WARNER, Supt. B. E. L. & P. Co.

ROYAL PERSONS WHO OWN AMERICAN LAND.

According to the information and belief of a wide awake member of the Real Estate Exchange, nearly all of the foreign real estate investors in New York own land in America. He declares that the purchase of a valuable piece of property in Nassau street, made about a year ago by a foreign banking house, was an investment of Queen Victoria's. "The queen owns other real estate in this city," said the well posted man, "and she has bought thousands of acres of land out west. The royal family of Germany has extensive investments in this city and elsewhere, and so has the king of Sweden. The ex-Empress Isabella of Spain owns several pieces of property in this city and in other parts of the United States. She is a woman of great fortitude. The land on which the Western Union building stands was once the property of the Empress Eugenie, and I presume that she still has some investments here."

"King Umberto of Italy is reputed to be a judicious buyer of property in this country, a person suspected of being agent of the czar of Russia have been looking about on this side of the water for first class investments. I tell you these people who are in the king business in Europe are shrewd. They cannot tell how soon they may be shaken off their thrones by political revolutions, and they can have something to fall back on in the case of the czar. How much better off Dom Pedro would have been if he had invested a few millions of Brazilian money here several years ago."

—New York Times.

COMMUNICATING WITH PARIS.

The methods employed by the Parisian authorities for communicating with the provinces during the siege of Paris were persevering, and ingenious. The principal means of sending letters was by balloons and carrier pigeons, but many other plans were tried. It was almost impossible for a messenger to get through the German lines. Even when other difficulties could be overcome the danger of a search and a discovery of the dispatch was great.

Many of the messengers made incisions in the skin and hid a dispatch under the epidermis. Others provided themselves with hollow ten centime pieces or hollow keys, which could be opened like a box and in which dispatches could be hidden. One was accustomed to hide his dispatch under an artificial hollow tooth. The dispatches of course were written in cipher, and covered only a fragment of paper.

Attempts were made to cross the enemy's lines by following the caves and natural runnels under the left bank of the Seine, and by diving and crossing the bed of the river in diving suits, but these plans failed.

A curious scheme was the putting of letters into little hollow spheres of zinc, and throwing these spheres into the Seine or its tributaries, hoping that they would float to the other side of the river, but not until after the armistice. It was supposed that they were stopped by dams, or that they were discovered and held back by the Germans until the siege was at an end.—Youth's Companion.

ORIGIN OF "LYNCH LAW."

Webster's Dictionary, title "Lynch law," says: "The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands." These are the main facts in regard to the origin of this celebrated "law," which, as a matter of fact, is not "law" at all.

In Campbell county, Va., some of the roughest and most obnoxious Tories were taken care of by law, but there were many others not reachable by the statutory enactment. This being the case, Colonel Charles Lynch, Colonel Robert Anderson, his brother-in-law, and one Callaway, a neighbor, determined to rid their part of the county of its enemies. They accordingly seized the leaders of the several Tory factions and flogged them so severely that they were only too glad of the chance offered them to "leave, and leave for good."

This summary treatment having proved so effective in Campbell county, was soon tried in other counties where King George had the strongest following. Such procedures soon became known as "trials by Judge Lynch," and the "justice" obtained in such courts as "Lynch law."—St. Louis Republic.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

It is a fact, interesting to the signs used by the Indians of North America are it intended in many instances with those employed by the deaf mutes of today. A short time ago a friend of the writer, who had spent considerable time among the Indians, but who had never talked with a deaf mute before, conversed with some pupil of the New York institution by means of signs which he had learned from the red men. "Where are you going?" and "I am going away on horseback," were the same when given by the deaf mutes and by the visitor.

Another instance showing the sign language to be a universal one was the sign for "father" of the writer, himself a deaf mute while attending a convention of instructors of the deaf in France, conversed on various topics with a mute friend by means of signs. The French lady had no knowledge of the English language, while the American knew hardly a word of French.—Scribner's.

AN EXPERIENCED ARTIST.

Star—This is a very good play, but it will have to be revised considerably. Dramatic—Impossible, sir. Star—Oh, it must be. You make the hero appear in every act. That will do. The hero must be taken out of the first act, and also out of the last.

Dramatic—What! Open and close the play without the hero? Star—Certainly. You see I am my own manager, and I shall be busy in the box office during the first act, and very often busy with the sheriff during the last act.—New York Weekly.

THE HAIR GROWS GRAY.

As to the hair growing gray, it results in the majority of cases from the partial closing of the hair cells and the reduction of the quantity of natural coloring matter which the closing produces.—Aurifer Express.

During the reign of Henry III. of France the doublets of men and bodies of the women were so extravagant that a contemporary declared the former looked like bees, the latter like wasps.

At Batu, Russia, there is an immense owl that "sings and bows" with the same regularity as do the ocean tides. It is believed to have some mysterious connection with the sea.

Let a boy take note of this in the outset of life. If he would make friends or followers he must go beneath the politician, the tradesman, the legislator, and find the man under all.

On foggy winter days English railways employ thousands of extra hands to place detonating signals on the rails, the ordinary semaphores being invisible.

THE WEARING OF RINGS.

"It is a constant surprise to me," said a man the other day, "that a woman with a palpably ugly hand will call everybody's attention to it by hanging her fingers with sparkling rings. A certain intuitive vanity that is common to men and women alike ought to teach her better. Freckles, big knuckles and ugly or ill kept nails are all accessories by which rings. I've seen a woman whose rough, red hand must be her ever present thorn in the flesh load it with big diamonds, the white sparkle and dull gold setting of which intensifies the redness and coarseness of the fingers they encircled. I long to tell such a one to put her jewels at her throat, but on her hand."

"In contradistinction to this I recall a woman of my acquaintance who has a small brown hand like a gypsy's. She has evidently studied its limitations, for she wears never more than one ring, and that always of odd design. I've seen her wear a black pearl sunk in dull silver, a hoop of hammered gold, but she oftentimes wears a superb alexandrite that shows black in some lights and deep sea-green in others. I always applaud her wisdom in banishing pearls, emeralds and diamonds from any conventional styles from her ring box."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

WEED MAPS IN GERMANY.

The Germans have some national ideas which in this country have been borrowed with profit, and there are still others which we might be wise to adopt. Among them no doubt are the wall maps of different species of pestiferous weeds, which hang in schoolrooms where the children can see them as long as they go to school.

A practical idea underlies the displaying of these maps. It is well known that farmers are prone to treat all weeds alike, and hardly to observe any difference between them, whereas the nature of weeds differ as much as the nature of other plants do, and the sort of treatment which will exterminate one will sometimes increase and multiply another.

It is important therefore that the farmer and gardener should understand the weeds which they are trying to exterminate. It is here that these German wall maps come in. They show colored pictures of the most pestiferous weeds, in all stages of growth, and also the ways in which they scatter their seeds and propagate themselves. By learning them thoroughly, through seeing them day by day on the walls, the child grows up with a knowledge of the best way to exterminate them.—Youth's Companion.

LIST OF GYPSY PROTEGS.

The great pianist, who was passionately fond of the gypsies, once endeavored to educate and plant a gypsy lad, but failed ignominiously. The wild spirit of the nature of countless generations could not be tamed, and though as a child liking the novelty of the new life the young gypsy submitted, but with a bad grace, to the instruction of the teacher Liszt provided, he soon broke loose, and became an arrogant and morbidly conceited. However, his untutored playing was excellent, and he became the pet of those foolish women in society who are over on the lookout for some new craze to feed their flighty craving after variety. Soon the child of nature pined for the freedom of the fields and savagery, and so he went. He ran away three times and was brought back, and then Liszt let him go for good.

NEW YORK'S WOMEN AUTHORS.

Among the exhibits presented at Chicago by the women managers will be a compilation of the names of all the women authors who are natives of New York state or hold residence therein. The list already embraces over 200 authors of either books, articles or pamphlets of acknowledged merit. In the list thus far collected are to be found the names of Mrs. Isabella Macdonald Alden (Pansy), Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, Mrs. Amelia Barr, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Susan Fontaine Cooper, Mrs. Croly (Jean), Mary E. Mapes Dodge, Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. Sarah Jane Lippincott, Mrs. Anna Katherine Green Rolfe, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Warner, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Julia Wright, Eliza Ann Youmans and many equally familiar names.—Albany Leader.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1893.

It would be hard for a person who cares for good reading to make a better investment than a year's subscription to The Century magazine. The magazine is so timely, so up to date, so full of interest, so full of good reading, that it is well worth the price to the reader. It is the only magazine that has made it, as the Pall Mall Budget, of London, says, "by far the best of the magazines published in America."

The November number begins a new volume and contains the first chapters of a powerful novel of New York society, called "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," written by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Angel's Wedding." In this story the fashionable wedding, the occupants of the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House, the "smart set" in the country house, are faithfully reflected, and the world's fair is a part of the scene. Life's well-known cartoonists, are as brilliant as the novel.

In this November number begins also a series of papers on "The Bible and Science," opening with "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors?" by Prof. Shields, of Princeton, who takes decided ground that the Bible does not contain scientific errors and that the world's fair is a part of the scene. Life's well-known cartoonists, are as brilliant as the novel.

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FURNITURE FLOWERS AND DESIGNS.

Pillows, Gates, Ajar, Vacant Chairs, Sheaves of Wheat, Doves. All the newest ideas. Bride's and Bridesmaid's Bouquets, Corage, Bonnets for balls, parties, etc. Flowers, Carnations, Heliotrope and Smilax. Flowers for the sick room.

HARRY CHAMBERS' Flower Store, 228 Market St., Bristol.

—Christmas week is the most fitting period for a short trip of recreation, and in order to provide a congenial outing for this purpose the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged a holiday tour to Old Point Comfort. The party, under personal escort, will leave New York and Philadelphia on Tuesday, December 27th. The entire period of the tour covers four days, and the rate for the round trip, including all necessary expenses, is \$18 from New York, and \$15 from Philadelphia. If one desires to vary the journey by returning via Richmond and Washington, he may spend one day at the Hygeia Hotel, and return via the above cities, at the same rate. This is a most delightful tour.

A Heavy Sentry.

So many walls need pretty coverings that The Fidelity Wall Paper Co. of 12 N. 11th St., Phila., have sent me to be hung this paper, some 60,000 pieces of Wall Paper. Send two cent stamps for samples of embossed papers for 10 and 12 cents.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that most terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford the sake of saving \$5.00, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves cough and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For larynx, hoarseness, or chest use Shiloh's Peppermint Cure. Sold by J. K. Young, 557 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

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Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, December 12, 1892.

Store open evenings till 10 o'clock until Christmas.

THE HOLIDAY BAZAR.

occupies a large section of the Carpet store, second floor, near Market street.

This collection of Juvenile Books, Toys, Fancy Goods and Candies has been made for the help of Holiday shoppers.

The goods are selections from several departments and are quite representative, but the main assortments have not been impaired by the contributions to the Holiday Bazar.

THE CHRISTMAS TREES.

Hundreds of them are on the Main Floor. Each column is a fine tree. Do not inspect the bark too closely for it is all from cedars. But it is real bark and the branches are from real live trees. The effect is beautiful. Tells of the forest and of the Christmas. Was, there ever another store that could show more than three hundred Trees all at once?

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS TREE.

is in the centre of the Transsept. It is more than fifty feet tall and its branches cover a diameter of more than forty feet. Crowds pass beneath it. By to-morrow it will be lighted and trimmed.

That Basement half acre where the Toys are!

Every boy and girl knows its treasures—the stuff that youthful dreams are made of these long December nights. A wonderful land for big folks too—how the boy stays father to the man.

Every aisle is at its gayest now. Heaped up fixtures, lumbered counters, stowaway space all over-full. Santa Claus has work on hand, sure.

GAMES—All even the 10-year-old tires of the variety.

Mechanical Toys that will drive the building Falcons and Watts with delicate. Drums and Guns and all the make-believe for bloodless baby war. Furniture for the Doll's house. Dolls to fit the Furniture. Music makers—and other hosts with which you may amuse them; genuine unadorned screwdrivers and ringers and whistlers. Shod Birds and Doves and Bats and all that.

And so the round-up might go on. Turn the boy or girl loose in the store, and keep watch. Headed for the Basement, see? That Toy store is the December magnet for all such.

On the Book Table in the Bargain Exchange.

Great literature in worthy form is a marked feature of the

Wanamaker.

present. The list below describes books that are proper for good library shelves—to have, to hold, to refer to, to become friendly with.

If you want to unite great investment with Holiday Gifts consider these Books. All in fine half calf, bound to our special order, marbled sides and edges, each set neatly boxed in white.

Bronte, Charlotte, 6 vols. \$7.50.

Cervantes, Don Quixote, 10 vols. \$10.

Cooper, J. Fenimore, Works, 16 vols. \$16.

Dickens, Charles, Works, 16 vols. \$16.

Dumas, Alexandre, Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols. \$2.

Emerson's Essays, 2 vols. \$2.

Emerson's Lectures, Representative Men, 2 vols. \$2.

Gibbons' Rome 6 vols. \$6.

Goethe's History of Fausto, 8 vols. \$10.

Hawthorne.

Houses from an Old Manor, Twelve-Told Tales, The Scarlet Letter, 3 vols. \$3.

Longfellow, Prose Works, 2 vols. \$2.

Miscellaneous Works of England, 6 vols. \$6.

Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols. \$4.50.

Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. \$3.

Rambling History of Russia, 2 vols. \$2.

Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, 3 vols. \$4.50.

Shakespeare's Works, 6 vols. \$6.50.

Thackeray's Works, 10 vols. \$11.50.

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Our Daily Bread Calendar, a black calendar for 1893. A selection from the Scripture for every day in the year. Price 10s, by mail 22c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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